Nippon Times

No. 16,703 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1945 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 35 Sen

MACARTHUR RANKS JAPAN AS FOURTH-RATE NATION

Says Country Powerless to Wage War Again Within Predictable Future

Japan has been reduced to a fourth-rate nation and will be unable to again wage war within the predictable future, General Douglas MacArthur told Allied correspondents on September 11 in an interview given at his office in the Yokohama Customs building, according to Domei.

Donald Starr, correspondent for the Chicago Tribune, in his dispatch, which was written for the combined American press, quoted General MacArthur as saying that the complete defeat of the Japanese army had been generally overlooked in reports from the Pacific theater of war. Not only had Japan's industry been flattened, but her army—which her people once considered invincible—was being returned to civilian life with a record of defeat. The highlights of this dispatch follow.

General MacArthur, enlarging on the military aspects pointed out that never before in history was an army dealt such a defeat. He admitted that Japan still had men in great numbers, but stressed that that manpower was absolutely ineffective. The men were in small, ineffective and uncoordinated groups, incapable of united action at spots where they were most sorely needed. Supplies were so low that the troops could not have been fed six months thence.

General MacArthur expressed satisfaction over the smooth and peaceful occupation.

During the course of the interview, General MacArthur discussed the Japanese Emperor's situation. The Allies would not tamper with the religious faith in Japan, thus leaving the Emperor as a spiritual and moral guide for his subjects.

General MacArthur said Japan would have a hard time during the coming months, because they were going to be compelled to rehabilitate themselves without hope of outside assistance. The Japanese were going to pay the price of the war, for in view of the widespread devastation prices would be high. The Japanese would probably be allowed to retain sufficient heavy industry to rebuild their nation themselves, but this would be controlled to the extent that their war industries would be completely wiped out. In fact, destruction in Tokyo was such that it would seem Japan did not have enough war industry left in this area to build one musket.

Japan's rise to commercial leadership in the Orient, General MacArthur said, could not be prevented even if desired. The Allies had made it clear, however, that confinement of Japan to her four home islands would prevent her from becoming a leading world power.

Three preliminary steps were being taken to safeguard the Allied interests in Japan. These were the transfer of Allied prisoners of war to places of safety from the miserable Japanese prison camps scattered throughout the islands of the Pacific; the landing and deployment of sufficient occupation troops to insure the utmost security without endangering the lives of the troops, while at the same time being prepared for any eventuality in case outbreaks of violence occurred; and the complete disarmament, demobilization, and return to their homes of all Japanese military personnel from the generals down to the men in the lowest ranks.

British Trade Unions Meet

The British Trade Union Congress, on September 12, heard the report of its economic committee on postwar reconstruction, according to a London dispatch. G. Chester, who introduced the report, said fair compensation [illegible] be paid to the owners of industries taken over by the state. The country's transport services must be state-owned and operated as one system, and the unions would give the Government their loyal support, Mr. Chester said, adding that in the reconstruction period the Labor Government must not be embarrassed by demands for big income tax reductions.

Bulgaria Honors 4 Leaders

Domei

MOSCOW, September 13.—The lgarian Fatherland Front on nday elected President Harry uman, Generalissimo Josef Stalin, and Yugoslav Prime Minister rshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovich, Prime Minister Clement Attlee honorary presidents of the Front.

Civilian Government Set Up in Germany Under Zhukov's Order

Marshal Gregory Zhukov of Russia has announced the institution of a German civilian government in the Russian occupation zone to function under the immediate control of a Soviet military staff, according to a San Francisco dispatch dated September 14. Moscow radio reported that Russia has agreed to return to Rumania her Black Sea and Danube River fleets. The agreement to liquidate the national affliction and the food crisis in the former Axis satellite was reached in a nine-day conference in Moscow between Soviet and Rumanian officials, the broadcast said.

CRIPPS ASKS COOPERATION TO UP BRITISH EXPORTS

Sir Stafford Stresses Role of Trade in Maintenance of Living Standard

Domei

LONDON, September 11.—Sir Stafford Cripps, president of the British Board of Trade declared in London today that "unless we can regain and increase our markets the future will be fraught with danger," but expressed confidence that "if we cooperate enthusiastically we can lead the world forward into a condition where the atomic bomb will no longer hold any terrors for the world's peoples."

Sir Stafford advocated three-fold partnership among employers, employees and the Government as a means of solving Britain's postwar industrial and export trade problems.

"We are going right out into the export markets as soon as we can make goods to sell," said Sir Stafford. "We do not merely want to snatch orders wherever they may be found under existing world conditions where deficiencies are general. We want to build up for ourselves a star reputation that will lay foundations not merely for regaining our old markets but also for new markets which we must have if we are to maintain our standard of living."

Excessive Borrowing Rapped

Domei

BLACKPOOL, ENGLAND, September 10.—Sir Stafford Cripps said yesterday that Britain must avoid excessive borrowing in her efforts to restore peace time economy, but must work harder, honestly and in a self-reliant way, to bring about our salvation."

Sir Stafford is president of the Board of Trade, the British counterpart of the Department of Commerce in the United States. He spoke at a conference of the Lancashire and Cheshire Federation of Trade Councils.

Asserting that Britons had to realize they could not have all they wanted while the nation's export trade was being established, Sir Stafford said that borrowing might appear to be a simple remedy, but it meant assuming on impossible future burden in the form of interest payments and repayment of capital. This, he said, would lead eventually to a lowering of the standard of living, adding:

"We certainly do not want to assume obligations which we know we cannot discharge."

Sir Stafford told by the Government's plan to establish working groups of employers, employees and Government representatives within industries with the purpose of creating the best possible conditions to enable the workers to produce with the least effort. He called upon trade unions to support this plan.

The 77th Convention of the British Trade Union Congress opens tomorrow. Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary, said today that the General Council of the congress was drawing up a resolution demanding that the Government speed up the demobilization of Britain's armed forces.

Finns to Try War Criminals

Domei

HELSINKI, September 13.—The Finnish Parliament on September 11 passed a Government measure for trial and punishment of those considered responsible for Finland's war with Russia beginning 1941. The vote of 129 212 came after a six-hour debate. The measure which established a special 12-member war crimes court will become a law upon the signature of President Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustav Mannerheim.

MEMBERS OF DIET DECIDE TO SEEK MACARTHUR'S AID

Good Offices to Be Requested To Get Soviets to Stop Acts

Meeting at the Diet building Thursday afternoon, representatives of the Lower House decided to request the good offices of the Headquarters of the Allied Forces to cause the Soviet forces to suspend their acts against the Japanese residents in Manchuria, North Korea and other territories under their occupation.

Following the termination of the war, the members of the House of Representatives organized a commission for the relief of the Japanese residents abroad. Toshio Shimada, Speaker of the Lower House, and Tsuneo Kanemitsu, senior executive member of the Dai Nippon Seijikai, called on Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu on Tuesday and urged that the Government take urgent and appropriate measures for the relief of Japanese residents overseas.

A meeting of the leading members of the House of Representatives was opened on Thursday afternoon when the participants exhaustively discussed the measures to be taken for the relief of the Japanese residents abroad. As a result of careful deliberations, the following decisions were reached:

1. Toshio Shimada and Tsuneo Kanemitsu, on behalf of the House of Representatives should see General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, and Yakov Malik, Soviet Ambassador to Tokyo.

2. The commission of the House of Representatives should see the correspondents of the Allied Powers.

On the basis of the above decisions, the members of the House of Representatives have decided to appeal to world opinion from the standpoint of humanity with a view to making the Soviet Forces to suspend their actions against the Japanese civilians in Manchuria and North Korea. At the same time, the Lower House members agreed to continue their efforts for supplying food and clothes to the Japanese officers, men and civilians in Manchuria.

The House of Representatives has also decided to request the collaboration of the correspondents of the Allied Powers as well as the Government in the collection of information regarding the conditions of the Japanese residents abroad.

INDIAN VICEROY RETURNING

Wavell to Make Statement After Meeting Executive Council

Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India, was scheduled to fly back to India from London on Thursday, according to a London dispatch. In the three weeks he was in London, the Viceroy had talks with the Secretary of State for India and Prime Minister Clement Attlee and meetings with the Cabinet Ministers.

In India, the Viceroy will see his Executive Council at once. Political circles in London expressed the belief that he will make a statement soon after.

The dispatch also revealed that Prime Minister Attlee told members of the British Trade Union Congress that the Government was giving the problems of India the greatest attention. Mr. Attlee said "Such difficulties as India's can't be solved by short cuts."

Meanwhile, according to a New Delhi dispatch, the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress met at Poona Wednesday afternoon to discuss among other things whether the Congress should take part in the coming election with some of its office-holders still in detention. It adjourned after a session of about four hours to meet again Thursday morning.

Mahatma Gandhi was not scheduled to attend Thursday's session. At the end of Wednesday's sitting, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Congress, told pressmen that the committee had a general discussion on the political and economic situation of the country.

Preserving U.S. Flag

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 12.—The American flag which flew over Rome, Berlin and Tokyo should be hung in the Capital dome in Washington, it was urged in a resolution filed on September 10 by Senator Ralph O. Brewster, Maine Republican. The resolution also called for the creation of a commission to preserve and perpetuate war flags and symbols.

LONDON MEET IN RECESS

Foreign Ministers Adjourn Till Friday After Two Sessions

The Council of Foreign Ministers which has held two meetings thus far was in recess on Thursday to give the technicians and translators time to prepare the numerous documents and time to submit various problems, according to a San Francisco report. The foreign ministers representing the five major powers will meet again in London on Friday to study the documents, the report said.

The meeting on Wednesday lasted for two and a half hours and discussed the peace treaty problems of Italy. On the evening of the same day, the reason for the holiday the next day was given in a communique.

Also on Wednesday, President Truman said in Washington that the question of the internationalization of the Dardanelles will be discussed by the conference of the foreign ministers.

CHINESE WILL NOT SET UP ARMY RULE IN INDO-CHINA

Information Minister Wu Says Chinese Have Agreed to 3 French Requests

Domei

CHUNGKING, September 12.—China's Minister of Information, K. C. Wu, announced today that Chinese troops have no intention of establishing a military government in Indo-China.

Wu said that Chinese forces moved into Indo-China to accept the surrender of the Japanese in accordance with Allied agreement, adding "Of course arrangements are of a temporary nature made to secure peace and order in that area."

Minister Wu said that the Chinese have agreed to three French requests:

1. That a French general participate in the Chinese acceptance of Japanese surrender in northern Indo-China.

2. That 5,000 French troops who retreated into China last March and April return to Indo-China with the Chinese forces.

3. That the French be permitted to use airplanes they at present have in China.

Questioned concerning French-Chinese relations Wu said: "As far as I know, they are harmonious."

U.S. ARMY ENTERS SAITAMA

10,000 Men Arrive at Kumagaya Airfield September 14

The first entry of American soldiers into Saitama Prefecture, heralded by the arrival on Wednesday of a party of five U.S. officers who made a preliminary inspection of the Kumagaya area, was made by about 10,000 men of the U.S. 43rd Division who arrived at Kumagaya Airfield from Yokohama at about 1 p.m. on Friday.

The headquarters will be probably at the Kumagaya Telephone Exchange and the soldiers will be billeted at the Kumagaya Aviation School.

To Provide Private Residences

In compliance with the demand of General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters, Tokyo Metropolis is to provide 50 foreign styled private residences to quarter some 300 flag officers and high civil administrators.

Shipping Quota Erased

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 13.—All wartime import shipping quotas have been eliminated because of improved shipping situation, a joint announcement from the War Production Board, Department of Agriculture and War Shipping Administration disclosed September 11. A simplified system of priority preference ratings, however, will be maintained to ensure commodities and materials, half to reconversion and food programs still needed by the armed forces will be given preferential treatment.

China Lifting Censorship

Domei

CHUNGKING, September 12.—Wartime censorship will be abolished in China on October 1 except in the territory where military operations are not yet complete, it was disclosed today by K. C. Wu, Chinese Information Minister.

U.S. ARMY MAY ENTER CHINA

To Aid Chinese Troops to Maintain Order in Nippon-Occupied Areas

Lieutenant General Albert Wedemeyer, Commander of the American Forces in China, indicated on Thursday that American troops may be brought into China to occupy temporarily the country's major ports and cities, according to a Washington report.

Lieutenant General Wedemeyer said that the object of bringing American troops is to aid and maintain order jointly with the Chinese Government in the area occupied by the Japanese. He declared that under the contemplated plans, Peiping and Manchuria might be included in the areas to be occupied by the American forces.

He added that the United States Marines might move into Shanghai and that any American forces stationed in China would leave when the situation is stabilized.

U.S. SCHEDULE OF ENTRY INTO SHANGHAI RELEASED

Moving in by Middle of Month —Wedemeyer Headquarters Due in Mid-October

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 13.—Major General Douglas Watts, Commander of the U.S. forces in the Shanghai area, at a press conference on Tuesday released details on the advance of the American troops into Shanghai.

American warships including five transports, the General said, will enter Shanghai harbor by the middle of this month if the mines in the Yangtze River are cleared out.

"Besides the navy," he continued, "an absolute minimum of air force will advance into Shanghai as well as 7,000 or 20,000 army troops. Commander-in-Chief of the American Forces in China, General Albert Wedemeyer, expects to move his headquarters into Shanghai by the middle of October."

In conclusion, General Watts said that if the American vessels reach Shanghai the transport of aircraft gasoline via the Himalayas will be shifted to the Shanghai route.

Tang Delivers Orders

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 12.—Tang En-po, Chinese Supreme Commander of the Third Area, at 2 p.m. Tuesday, invited Lieutenant General Matsui and other Japanese representatives to his headquarters and delivered to the Japanese an order concerning the demilitarization of the Japanese Army and Navy in the Shanghai area and the control of matters connected with the Army and Navy.

The gist of the order follows:

1. The Chinese army will dispatch the Commander of the 94th Army to take control of military matters in the Shanghai area.

2. Until completion of control, the Japanese Army shall maintain peace and order.

3. Demilitarization shall be carried out by the 94th Army.

4. No public property or materials should be moved until the completion of control.

5. Even after the completion of control, Japanese technicians may be retained.

6. The Japanese Army must make reports on the number and location of foodstuffs and storehouses.

Lo, Takahashi Confer

Domei

PEIPING, September 13.—The first conference between Major General Lo Wen-ting, Commander of the Peiping Advance Units in the 11th War Zone, and Chief of Staff Takahashi of the Japanese Army in North China for handing over to the Chinese side the Peiping, Tientsin, Tongshan, Paoting and Shihmen zones was held on Wednesday in Peiping.

Major General Lo Wen-ting requested the following responsible measures to be taken by the Japanese side:

1. Information on military, politics and economics should be submitted to the Chinese side

2. Arms, munitions and other materials should be kept intact and should not be delivered to anybody other than those who have been designated by General Ho Ying-chin.

Truman to Visit Home Town

President Truman is flying to Missouri on Friday to visit his mother, according to a Washington report.

GENERAL HODGE EXPLAINS NEW SITUATION IN KOREA

Is Ordered to Replace Nippon Officials; Japanese Troops Cleared From Seoul

Domei

SEOUL, September 13.—On the fourth day of the landings by American troops, Korea on September 11 was still celebrating. Enthusiasm seemed undampened as the people observed their first freedom from Japanese rule after 35 years. The Koreans, however, are not yet completely free from contact with the Japanese since the Japanese officials are still administering the civil affairs of the country.

The announcement from General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters in Tokyo, however, says that Lieutenant General John R. Hodge, American military governor, has been ordered to replace all Japanese officials as rapidly as is consistent with the safety of the Korean Government.

The Japanese troops have been cleared out of Seoul, the Korean capital. Sixteen thousand troops of the Seventh Division finished the job on September 10, General Hodge said on September 11. He added that he "expected to link with the Russians who are administering northern Korea on Wednesday." He also revealed that Russian patrols had entered the American area but immediately has withdrawn.

The General estimated that there are 200,000 Japanese troops in the American zone of Korea and that the Japanese military and civilians in the zone total about 1,500,000.

He said that "the Japanese troops in Korea have carried out instructions from the Americans and have facilitated the occupation. The Japanese are disarming themselves under American supervision. There have been a few incidents between the Koreans and Japanese including one in which a Japanese shot into a group of Koreans attempting to welcome the Americans." He added that the civilians had been ordered to keep away so as not to hinder the landing operation.

An American newspaperman, interviewing General Hodge, stated that the General said, "the Americans have not fired a single shot since the landings in Korea."

Continuing, the General declared, "because the Japanese Government ran everything here the railroads, telephone and telegraph companies, post-offices and hotels—We must use the Japanese governmental machine until we can get the Japanese back to Japan. The political situation among the Koreans was chaotic with no central theme except the desire for immediate independence."

Meanwhile, the Japanese have released political prisoners and discharged the Koreans from the Japanese army.

Five hundred Americans and British in two prison camps were turned loose recently and have fattened up about 25 pounds each.

TOJO'S CONDITION GOOD

General Improving Under Treatment Of Colonel Peary

The condition of General Hideki Tojo, former Prime Minister, who is now receiving medical care at the U.S. Army 92nd Evacuation Hospital at Honmoku, Yokohama, is reported good. At 1 p.m. on Thursday his pulse was 160, respiration 120, temperature 37.2 (Centigrade) blood pressure 140. Colonel Peary who is personally taking charge of the medical treatment for General Tojo was optimistic about his condition saying that if the patient progresses favorably his life will be saved. He is fully conscious, and on Thursday had a light breakfast consisting of fruit juice and oatmeal. His appetite is normal, and for lunch he had a bowl of soup, a cup of cocoa, a dish of green peas, slices of bread, jelly and jam. On Thursday, he took a hot bath under the care of two nurses.

To prevent suppuration of the injury penicillium is being injected every three hours. On Wednesday Minister Plenipotentiary Tadakazu Suzuki, Chief of the Yokohama branch of the Central Liaison Office, the Chief of Staff to the U.S. 8th Army and two other American officers were permitted to call upon General Tojo, but no other visitor was allowed to see the patient.

Ordered to Lift Censorship

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 12.—The U.S. War Department official said on September 10 that the army representatives in India have been instructed to lift censorship on war correspondents there.

Allies Are Permitting Limited Air Service To Reopen in Japan

The Headquarters of the Allied Forces decided to permit the reopening of regular Japanese aviation service within the territory of Japan beginning Friday on condition that the service is used only for the transaction of the business of the Central Liaison Office and Regional Liaison Offices. In Tokyo the Haneda airfield will be used for this purpose. Japanese transportation planes such as MC-20's, DC-3's and the Kawanishi flying boats will be employed in the service. It is expected that by the reopening of the regular aviation service, the transaction of the business of these Liaison Offices will be carried out more quickly than before.

CAPITULATION BY NIPPON UNIQUE, SAYS FLEISHER

Former Newspaperman in Tokyo Reviews Achievements Accomplished by MacArthur

Just two weeks ago today General Douglas MacArthur began his occupation of Japan and it is now possible to draw up a balance sheet to evaluate the achievements and to take note of some of the mistakes that have been made, declared the American commentator Wilfrid Fleisher, former managing editor of the Japan Advertiser in Tokyo, on Thursday, according to a Washington report.

"The surrender of Japan was unique," he said. "Never before in history has a major Power surrendered to an enemy it faced 3,000 miles away. Our major bases were in the Philippines and in Guam. Okinawa was only an advance point.

"Our invasion of Japan had been scheduled for November 1. Japan's sudden collapse meant moving up the occupation by 10 weeks. We were caught short. Some of our military men with whom I talked here at home said the schedule could be moved up a month. Anything short of that, they said, would be a miracle. Well, MacArthur accomplished that miracle. He moved into Japan exactly two weeks after the Japanese had agreed to surrender. It is not merely a question of moving troops. We have the men all right. It was the question of moving the men ready for battle, fully equipped and supplied. MacArthur took great chances. He is a superb strategist, and demonstrated that again.

"It took tremendous courage to move into an enemy country where there were 4,000,000 undefeated Japanese troops armed. MacArthur moved in with only a few thousand men. The number of our occupation forces has now grown to more than 100,000 men. There will be more coming, and so far not a single American soldier has been lost in the occupation of Japan. This is a great military feat, I think it is too often taken for granted.

Gains Diplomatic Victory

"But, aside from the military aspects, it was a diplomatic one, too. MacArthur had remote control over the developments in Japan with the possibility that Japanese extreme militarists would attempt to revolt and nullify the Government's surrender. MacArthur had to act with tact to keep the lid on until we got there. That is the credit side of the ledger.

"On the debit side, some mistakes have been made. In my opinion, it would have been preferable to have the surrender signed on land, instead of on a battleship. The Japanese would have felt a greater humiliation had it been signed on what they called "the sacred soil of Japan."

"We know what they would have done if they had won the war. Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, the late Japanese naval commander, boasted that he would dictate the peace in the White House."

Another Washington dispatch gave the comments given by Nelson Pringle, who said: "Our greatest danger in Japan comes, they say, from those who proclaim themselves authentic moderates and liberals, those who profited from this war with a bleeding army.

"They will probably tell the Allies almost every military and diplomatic secret they know and they will express their admiration for a parliamentary government and will bring back to life the now defunct Japanese political parties.

Continuing he declared: "These self-proclaimed angels of peace in Nippon are the four financial combines of Japan; namely Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo and Yasuda. Those large Japanese combines represent a concentration of financial and economic power which is unparalleled anywhere else in the world."

REVAMPING IS DISCUSSED OF CENTRAL LIAISON BODY

Question of Control of Office Decided to Be Left to Discretion of Premier

Unreserved views were exchanged by the members of the cabinet in regard to the proposed reorganization of the Central Liaison Office of the Foreign Office at the extraordinary cabinet meeting which was held on Wednesday afternoon.

As a result, it was agreed that the matter of whether the Central Liaison Office should be placed under the direct control of the Cabinet or left as an outer bureau of the Foreign Office as is would be left to the discretion of Prime Minister H.I.H. Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni.

Cabinet Discusses Shipping

The question of the shipping necessary for transporting back the Japanese forces abroad was referred to the extraordinary cabinet meeting which was held at the official residence of the Prime Minister Wednesday afternoon with the attendance of all the members of the cabinet.

War Minister General Sadamu Shimomura made a report on the matter. As a result of the discussion, it was decided that out of the total shipping of 420,000 tons available, 208,000 tons will be used for transporting back the Japanese forces overseas to the homeland.

Shigemitsu Visits Headquarters

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu called at the General Headquarters of the Allied Army on Thursday afternoon for a discussion of about an hour and a half on various urgent matters.

Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Minister Without Portfolio, called on General Douglas MacArthur at the Headquarters of the Allied Forces at 5 p.m. Thursday.

NIPPON MILITARY HEADS HIT

Are Still Arrogant Despite Their Downfall, N.Y. Times Declares

Japanese military leaders are arrogant in spite of their definite downfall and they have not changed their way of thinking and the Japanese Diet session and the Domei News Agency do not know which way the wind is blowing right now to say the truth, commented the New York Times in its editorial on Thursday, according to a New York dispatch.

Touching on the Korean problem the journal said: "Wainwright, Truman, MacArthur and all others voice the opinion that the Americans should keep a close eye on Japan. The Americans are never or rather have never been more firmly united in their opinion than toward this growing concern in both Japan and Korea.

"Much criticisms is being hurled as regards the retention of Japanese officials to govern the southern part of Korea, especially from the Koreans themselves. And as regards the soft policy being taken toward the present Government in Japan, sharp criticism is also being heard in the United States."

"But there must be no misunderstanding here," the paper added. "The alternative in Korea would mean only chaos. Let there be no misunderstanding. The Korean problem is different from that of the Japanese homeland. The Japanese in Korea will be removed when enough of the American occupation forces are landed there to keep order."

UNRRA Expanding Activity

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 13.—Herbert Lehman, head of the UNRRA, yesterday appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to testify that his organization in addition to operations in Europe, has now planned to expand the program in China and is expected to go into Indo-China, Formosa and Korea.

Koizumi Commits Suicide

Surgeon Lieutenant General Chikahiko Koizumi, Welfare Minister of the Tojo Cabinet at the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, committed suicide at his residence at No. 25, Itchome, Ochiai, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo, at about 11 p.m. on Thursday.

SWING ASSERTS JAPAN MUST BREAK WITH PAST

U.S. Commentator Says Troops Will Not Be Withdrawn Till Democracy Firmly Rooted

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 6.—In his weekly survey specially written for the Far East, Washington commentator, Raymond Gram Swing noted the opening of the extraordinary session of the Japanese diet on September 4 and said:

"Fundamentally, the picture of the diet meeting is very similar to that of diets in the past. Even sharp attacks upon governmental policies are in keeping with traditions throughout Japanese political history, the party in power is invariably a target for its weakness and inefficiency. Seldom is administration ever criticized for being just or for having been aggressive."

Swing continued in part:

Now is the time for Japan to break with ancient custom. She is committed to destruction of militarism, not to explanation as to why military leaders failed in their attempt at conquest. She is pledged both by her surrender terms and by words of her Emperor to the removal of all obstacles to the revival and strengthening of Democratic tendencies among her people.

Freedom of speech and thought cannot be obtained merely by passing the promise that hereafter liberty will be allowed. Words must be accompanied by actions, pledges must be implemented by deed. It is not enough to say that past restrictions will be modified, new laws must be enacted not only guaranteeing fundamental human rights but providing safeguards for them and penalizing those who may be hesitant about allowing citizens the privileges accorded them.

Not until there has been established in Japan a peacefully inclined and responsible government set up in accordance with the freely expressed will of the Japanese people will the occupying Allied forces be withdrawn.

Today, to be sure, General MacArthur has the right and ability, through the terms of surrender and through the strength and numbers of his troops, to force the Emperor and the Japanese Government to implement the conditions of surrender. Such steps have already been taken in the purely military sphere, other steps will be necessary to guarantee that Japan will not again wage war nor pursue a policy of domination.

Stimulation of Democratic tendencies is not an easy matter nor one that should be the sole responsibility of the occupying army. Japan must take an active interest in this movement for her own regeneration, her leaders must break away from worn-out patterns of military conquest and must prove themselves worthy of transforming Japan into a Democratic land. Before true liberty can be attained, Japanese militarism must be completely extirpated and the people must be prepared to make wise use of their newly won opportunities.

ADMINISTRATION OPERATING

Aims of New Rule in Malaya Are Clarified by British

Domei

NEW DELHI, September 13.—The first statement issued here yesterday explains the aim of the British Military Administration which has been established in Malaya. The first task of the Administration is to restore law and order among the civilian population, second is to send various supplies to the people to prevent disease and unrest, and third is to repair the ravages of the war in the country. The last is to provide ways and means for the early return of civil government.

These aims, it is stated, calls for a specially trained army staff and it is for this reason that the civil affairs service has been formed. Its staff as far as possible comes from officials of the previous Malay Government.

One of the first jobs of the Civil Affairs Office is to contact the principal leaders of all races and communities to explain the reasons of the new military administration and to issue direction to the people through them. Another of their important duties is to get into touch with the former officials of the prewar civil government. If suitable, these officials will work as civilians in or as near as possible to their previous appointment. In this way work will be found for thousands and confidence will be restored among the people who might not otherwise trust a purely military administration.

Given Palace Guard Post

Governor Morito Kikuchi of Shizuoka Prefecture on September 12 was appointed Assistant Chief of the Imperial Palace Guard Board which was established on September 10 in the Imperial Household Department to take the place of the Imperial Guard Division.

Air Strength Alone Did Not Beat Japan, Nimitz Tells Press

Domei

LONDON, September 13.—In a final interview before removing his headquarters back to Pearl Harbor, the commander-in-chief of the Allied Pacific Fleet, Admiral Chester Nimitz said, "I do not think our people should be thrown off their balance by the statement that air power alone defeated Japan. Air power spearheaded the attack but the sea power brought the air power to place where the attack could be made." Commenting on the suggestion the occupation was being too lenient to the Japanese, he stated that the people may rest assured that the Allied occupation forces will do everything to enforce peace terms.

EXCHANGE RATE OF YEN IS DISCUSSED BY EINZIG

Allies Will Set, Maintain Value At Lower Level, Financial Expert Believes

Domei

ZURICH, September 12.—The future of the Japanese Yen is discussed as follows by Paul Einzig, well-known authority on international finance:

"Japan's financial machinery functions normally.

"The exchange rate of the Yen will have to be fixed by the Occupation Forces, among whom the Americans, whose attitude has not yet been disclosed, will have the controlling voice.

"The Yen is likely to undergo a substantial devaluation, but extreme depreciation is not expected.

"The Allied authorities will probably seek to stabilize the Yen at a lower level. With rigid control, it will be possible to maintain the level decided upon.

"In the territories previously under Japanese control, which were taken over by the Allies at the termination of the war, the Japanese military notes have been demonetized. In these territories, the question of exchange does not arise. The frozen balances, which are very large, represent a considerable effect on Japan's resources; they will rank after her prewar debts, but will they rank before or after the reparations claims?

"These balances, as well as the reparations, will, however, be of no consequence to the value of the Yen.

"The Allies may have to fix the Yen at a level which will permit Japan to support herself and produce a moderate surplus. If spoils flowed in from occupied countries and raised the living standard of the Japanese, the effect would be lower exchange value for the Yen."

ATOMIC BOMB'S PURPOSE SAID ONLY BLAST EFFECT

There is truth in the report that there is no measurable radio-activity in the ground at Hiroshima as a result of the explosion of the atomic bomb over that city, says Douglas Willis, BBC correspondent, in connection with the inspection by Allied scientists of the bomb's effects, according to a London dispatch.

The correspondent was told by the scientists that the prime purpose of the bomb was not to cause radio-activity in the ground; it was to produce a blast effect. The bomb was exploded at a fairly high altitude. About 68,000 buildings were destroyed in Hiroshima and between 80 and 90 per cent of the city. A good number of people were still to die, but not from radio-activity. They were dying from the initial effects of the explosion.

Hiroshima Not Uninhabitable

Domei

NEW YORK, September 11.—Stories from Japan suggesting that atomic bombs have made Hiroshima and Nagasaki unfit for human habitation, were dispelled by American correspondents who just visited the scene of the atomic bomb in New Mexico.

One correspondent writes that no one going into the affected area after the blast would be injured or affected by radio-activity. He writes:

"Actually the bomb could have been made a horror weapon. Our authorities knew on the basis of their New Mexico test that they could contaminate their bomb targets with radio-activity—and there were suggestions that this be done. These suggestions, however, were rejected, because we did not want to inaugurate chemical warfare of that sort. Instead, the atomic bombs dropped in Japan were exploded at a great height—a height which produced a maximum effect with a minimum radio-activity.

Atomic Power for Trains

Domei

LONDON, September 12.—An experiment on the possibility of driving railway engines by atomic power will be conducted in the United States on a locomotive of the New York Central Railway, reports a Daily Telegraph dispatch from New York.

Ralph Lucas, Chief Engineer for the United States Industrial Development Company explained that the engine would be fitted with a mercury-turbine employing a formula for the disintegration of mercury and steel atoms. "One teacupful of mercury atoms exploded will run a locomotive pulling 120 goods-wagons in 45 round trips between New York and San Francisco (270,000 miles)," he said.

TOJO BITTERLY ASSAILED BY NEW YORK JOURNALS

Herald Tribune Calls Former Premier a Murderer; Times Dubs Him 'Japan's Hitler'

Domei

NEW YORK, September 12.—Editorials in two New York newspapers today said that the bungling suicide attempt by pistol of former Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo must strengthen the determination of the Allies to round up the entire group who helped him prosecute the war and punish them to the limit.

The New York Herald Tribune said in part:

"General Hideki Tojo is a murderer. Tojo is not guilty merely of one killing. He was the leader of a gang of gunmen who slaughtered men and women by the millions, who used torture as the instrument of policy, who starved prisoners to death, who committed mass crimes of such revolting horror that they sear in the mind of everyone who reads them.

"Since he seemed certain to be executed it is not surprising that Tojo tried to kill himself when the time came for this arrest. He was one of the most evil and rapacious members of four oligarchy which ruled Japan at the time of Pearl Harbor when he was Premier, but there are others of equal guilt. Tojo was not a dictator. The decisions he announced were made by oligarchy as a whole, not by any single individual. One of the basic ideas in Japanese politics is that decisions should be made by groups and that they should be unanimous. Those who conferred and agreed with Tojo should be hanged just as he should be hanged if he survives his self-inflicted wound."

The New York Times said in part:

"Displaying to the end the same arrogance paired with incompetence that characterized his life, Hideki Tojo, who as Premier and exponent of ultra-militarism, yesterday tried to kill himself at the moment when justice was reaching out for him. But the man who undertook to lead Japan to world dominion over corpses of millions of his fellow-men had bungled even his own suicide.

"In many respects and in so far as it was possible under Japanese conditions, Tojo was the Hitler of Japan. He rose to power not as a leader of a mass party which would have been impossible, but as a scheming political general who at one time or other belonged to the most ruthless and unscrupulous cliques and organizations in the Japanese military establishment—the 'younger officers' military gendarmerie, which is the Japanese Gestapo and 'Manchuria gang' which worked incessantly for war.

"The final lesson to be drawn from the Tojo episode, however, is this: far more even than Hitler, Tojo was primarily the exponent of a system even more powerful and vicious than himself. His life or death will make little difference, unless that system is destroyed root, trunk and branch. That is the task which has been bequeathed to us by our dead."

Trying War Criminals

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 12.—The Detroit (Michigan) News on September 7 said, "Utmost diligence ought to be exercised and no doubt will be expected to bring all of the Japanese war criminals to public trial. It would seem there could be no better way of convincing the Japanese alone of the reality of their defeat, but also of repugnance in which the whole world holds their crimes against humanity.

Of even greater service to that end should be the trials, seemingly assured, of those higher-ups accused of the supreme crime of responsibility for the making of an aggressive war. It was through the insistence of the United States that this crime has been incidded in the jurisdiction of the war crimes tribunal for the European theater.

Trials of all those who launched and sustained Japan's career of conquest should be held and Japanese newspapers are required to report the proceedings in full."

In an editorial entitled, "America's Obligation" the Sioux City (Iowa) Journal on September 7 discussed that for the prolonged occupation and observation of enemy nations: "In the immediate future, our Government officials from the President down must be strong enough to resist pressure from the public for the early demobilization of armed forces. If the American people only would be reasonable about it the task of the officials would be much easier of accomplishment. Germany and Japan will remain danger spots for years. They will have to be guarded with care to prevent another upheaval.

"Let all of us resolve here and now that we must not and shall not make the same mistake we made before. Let all of us have determination to win peace this time and hold it as a permanent thing. We cannot do that if we abandon defeated nations and let them do as they please," it stated.

More Diplomatic Advisers

The Foreign Office has decided to increase the number of its diplomatic advisers to seven in order to meet the new situation following the termination of the war. At present, the Foreign Office has only one such adviser who is Shigeru Kawagoe, while Kenkichi Yoshizawa held the post until he was appointed Privy Councillor recently. Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu has in mind the selection of able persons for the post not only from among diplomats but from private quarters as well.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 10 a.m. Friday:

Cloudy with south winds and occasional rain. Expected to change for the better in the afternoon with southwest winds prevailing at night.

Brig-Gen. Hoffman of 2nd Cavalry Brigade 'Rides' to Fame in Philippines Campaign

Brigadier General Hugh F. T. Hoffman, commanding general of the U.S. 2nd Cavalry Brigade which constituted part of the first American forces to enter Tokyo on September 8, 1945, was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the regular army 11 days before the end of the last World War and ever since has been with the Cavalry except for a short period in 1919.

For over 20 years and until he was promoted to full colonel, General Hoffman's career was composed of various assignments in the United States receiving his first baptism of battle while leading the 5th Cavalry 1st regiment ashore in the Admiralty Islands campaign. From then on until his entry into Tokyo in September of this year his military career was marked by outstanding leadership on the field of battle.

In August, 1944, General Hoffman replaced Major General Verne D. Mudge, who was appointed Division commander, as the commanding general of the 2nd Cavalry Brigade. He was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General on August 1, 1944.

On October 20, 1944, he led his brigade ashore in the invasion of the Philippines, then assumed command, of the 1st Cavalry Division when General Mudge was wounded near Antipolo, Luzon. General Hoffman led the division through the remainder of the Luzon campaign and on July 31, 1945 he resumed command of the 2nd Cavalry Brigade.

After a post-graduate course at West Point, General Hoffman was promoted to first lieutenant in December, 1919 and a year later was graduated from the Cavalry School at Fort Riley, Kansas, and assigned to the 13th Cavalry at Fort Clark, Texas.

Then after a short period as instructor at West Point in the Academic Department, General Hoffman served with the 1st Cavalry Regiment in 1928-31 and commanded Troop "F" in the Terlingun District during the Escobar revolution in Mexico in 1929. In 1931 he was assigned to the 12th Cavalry at Fort Brown, Texas where he commanded the Machine Gun Troop.

In August, 1933, General Hoffman was promoted to the rank of captain and the next year returned to the Cavalry School and was assigned to Camp Perry, Ohio in 1937. From 1937 to 1940 he served with the 6th Cavalry at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia and promoted to major in 1940. Two months later he was assigned to the 5th Cavalry and commanded the 2nd Squadron. It was during maneuvers with the 1st Cavalry Division in 1941 that he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel. In December he returned to the 5th Cavalry and became Executive Officer of the regiment. In April, 1942 he returned to the 1st Cavalry Division and assigned as commanding officer of the 5th Cavalry regiment. In June, 1942, he was promoted to full colonel.

Some of the decorations won by General Hoffman in this world war are the Legion of Merit, Silver Star Medal, Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal, Asiatic-Pacific Ribbon with 4 campaign stars, and the Philippine Liberation Ribbon with 2 bronze stars.

The six-feet tall Brigadier General was especially commended on September 11 of this year by Major General William C. Chase for a "superior performance of duty" of his 2nd Squadron, 7th Cavalry Regiment "at the official entry into Tokyo on September 8 and at the formal flag-raising at the American Embassy."

"You were selected to be the first of the Allied Forces, land, sea or air, to occupy Tokyo," the commendation said. "By your dignity, your neat immaculate appearance, your soldierly bearing, and your exact precision in movement and the manual of arms, you elicited praise from the Commander in Chief and ranking officers of the several services who observed you."

AIRLINES GIVEN PRIVILEGE

Permitted by U.S. to Fly International Routes in C-54's

Domei

NEW YORK, September 13.—Three air lines which received the first 20 C-54 transports have already been designated by the United States Civil Aeronautics Board to fly international routes.

The actual service to foreign nations is awaiting grants of landing rights which the United States Government is now negotiating with nations of the Middle East and with India.

Pan-American Airways, allocated eight transports, is authorized to fly from the United States to Calcutta by way of Central Europe, Turkey, Iran and Karachi.

American airlines, whose subsidiary American export airlines, received six transports is authorized to fly the North Atlantic route to Scandinavia and the Soviet Union.

TWA which also received six of the first 20 Government-owned planes, declared that surplus is authorized to provide air service to Southern Europe, North Africa, Cairo, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Bombay.

UNITED NATIONS ORGAN SEEKS EARLY END OF WORK

Stettinius Sets Deadline of Executive Committee's Duty for Oct. 15

Domei

LONDON, September 13.—The United Nations Executive Committee agreed on September 10 to the proposal of the United States chief delegate, Edward R. Stettinius Jr. that it finish its work by October 15 as a step toward bringing the United Nations Organization into existence at the earliest possible moment."

A three-hour debate by the committee failed however to produce an agreement on Mr. Stettinius' proposal that the Organization or constituent assembly hold in mid-November.

Opponents of Mr. Stettinius' idea that the organization's assembly in November could be followed by a full scale "meeting" in April represented delegates from Australia, Canada, France and Britain. Mr. Stettinius had the support of Chinese Ambassador to London Dr. Wellington Koo, Russian Ambassador to Washington Andrei A. Gromyko and C. Defreitas-Valle of Brazil.

The opposition was on grounds that the Executive Committee could not complete its necessary preliminaries and convene a full preparatory commission of the 50 member nations to approve the Executive Committee's work by mid-November. Both steps are necessary before the United Nations World Assembly can convene.

Ambassador Gromyko praising Mr. Stettinius' suggestion said that the first session of the assembly should limit itself to the establishment of permanent organs of the United Nations Organization and not deal with economic or social problems, which can be considered at the next session of the General Assembly.

POLAND NAMES ZOLTOWSKI

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 12.—The Polish Foreign Ministry yesterday appointed Janusz Zoltowski as Charge d'Affaires and interim of Poland in the United States to act in such capacity until a Polish ambassador is selected, it was announced by the State Department.

Mr. Zoltowski visited the White House yesterday and held talks with State Department officials, who, however, stated that despite the Charge d'Affaires' arrival here, official business relations have not yet been established in Washington with the Polish Provisional Government of National Unity.

Mr. Zoltowski had served his Government in Paris and London, and has been financial counsellor of the Polish Embassy in Washington since 1933.

DELICATE POLITICAL TREND SAID PREVAILING IN KOREA

Confrontation Exists Between Communist, Democratic Elements in Northern Area

KEIJO, September 13.—The territory of Korea has been completely occupied by the American and Soviet forces following the signing of the documents of surrender between the Commander of the United States forces and the Commander of the Japanese Army in Korea yesterday. The Government General of Chosen and the local administrative organs in the southern part of Korea have been allowed to continue their activities under the supervision of the United States forces.

The northern part of Korea, however, has been detached from the Government General and placed under Soviet military administration. Nothing is known at present as to how the life and property of some 300,000 Japanese residents and the Japanese civil enterprises in the northern part of Korea will be treated by the Soviet authorities. Information from North Korea indicates that the situation there is unsettled. Since it is not possible to improve the situation through negotiations on the spot the Government General has reported the matter to the Tokyo Government and requested it to take some urgent measures.

In regard to the political trend, a complicated and delicate atmosphere is prevailing in Korea surrounding the question of the construction of a new Korea. Kin Kyu, who has lived in Chungking for many years, announced the establishment of the provisional government of Korea in Chungking some time ago.

Dr. Shoban Li, who has been in the United States for many years, is expected to become a central figure in case of the birth of a new administration in Korea. There is another group headed by Ro Renko who has organized a preparatory commission for the founding of the state of Korea. There is still, other group, a communist party, headed by Kin Issei who is supported by the Soviet Union.

In order to unify these groups for forming a powerful political system, a general meeting of the representatives of the people of Korea was held in Keijo on September 6. The decision reached at the meeting was that when Korea becomes an independent nation the name of the state shall be the People's Republic of Korea.

What is important in connection with the political trend of Korea is the fact that the political set up is divided into the democratic camp and the communist camp. The confrontation between these two camps is observable in North Korea under Soviet military occupation.

CAPTIVES HELD IN JAVA

6,107 Including 94 Americans Interned by Japanese

Domei

LONDON, September 13.—The Allied Southeast Asia Command announced that the Japanese headquarters in Java reported that 6,107 Allied war prisoners including 94 Americans are held in Java.

Mistreated in Siam

Domei

NEW YORK, September 13.—Another story of Japanese mistreatment of Allied war prisoners who had been in Japanese hands for over three years in Siam was revealed yesterday by the British radio correspondent of CBS.

The broadcast as recorded here said that for 17 days hundreds of sick Allied prisoners were forced to march more than 200 miles through the jungles of Siam soaked to the skin by drenching rain very often up to their waists in mud. More than 1,600 reached their destination.

"There we were put into bamboo huts without roofs, were forced to work from five o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night to build railway embankments" the surviors said. "Soon from 20 to 50 men were dying every day from cholera. Malnutrition brought on dysentry and beriberi. Tropical ulcers, diphtheria and other disease, added to the misery of these prisoners. Men were dragged out by their hair to work, beaten with bamboo poles and laughed at by Japanese.

"It was not until the weather improved that the daily death rate fell but at no time did it drop below 17 per day."

Meanwhile the British Radio also revealed that all British former war prisoners in the Far East will be released from the armed services as soon as they are repatriated unless they are in need of hospitalization.

Greek Envoy to U.S. Picked

Domei

ATHENS, September 13.—Leon Melas, Director of the Greek Foreign Ministry has been appointed Greek Ambassador to the United States, the Greek Government officially stated yesterday.

World Series Date Fixed as October 3; Detroit Is Leading

Baseball Commissioner Patrick Chandler announced on Thursday that the World Series will start on October 3 in the home city of the American League pennant winner and that President Truman will probably attend the opening game, according to a San Francisco dispatch. Detroit is still ahead in the American League and Washington is a close second.

VITAL PROBLEMS PROBED BY WOMEN'S COMMITTEE

New Body Discusses Role of Female Suffrage in Politics, Other Questions

"In what form should women suffrage take part in politics" is one of the five vital questions that was discussed at the meeting of the Women's Postwar Countermeasures Committee held on Tuesday. Fusaye Ichikawa, Shigeri Yamataka, Tsuneko Akamatsu, Yamamuro, Michiko Chihongi, and Saku Ono, all of whom for a long time took part in women's movements, are originators of the committee and the meeting was held at the home of Saku Ono in Tomigaya, Shibuya-ku.

Other problems that were open for discussion were:

1. Countermeasures for unemployment, especially that of mobilized women workers.
2. How should women assist in preventing inflation and how to meet the problem of food shortage.
3. Problem of general behavior of women in connection with possible acts of rashness on women by Allied troops.
4. The problem of protecting and aiding demobilized soldiers, wounded soldiers, and other war victims.

According to the committee, committees will be established in various places that are in direct contact with the problems concerned. For instance, a committee will be established in the Welfare Ministry to solve unemployment problems.

How should women reorganize themselves to aid in the reconstruction of Japan from their various standpoints, is one problem that is being watched with keen interest by the people. Also to organize women on their own initiative and not by the advice of the government, is a suggestion by the people due to the defectiveness now in light of government-made women associations.

Pravda Writer Hits Japan

Domei

MOSCOW, September 9.—The commentator for the Soviet newspaper, Pravda, who writes under the byline "Reviewer" declared today that the Japanese rulers were "confirmed Democrats" in their propaganda for export although "as a matter of fact no kind of democratization of the internal life of Japan is occurring."

U.S.S.R. Building Institutes

Domei

MOSCOW, September 12.—The Soviet Government has allotted more than one billion rubles to construct new buildings for scientific research institutes, laboratories and scientific stations of the U.S.S.R. Academy, Reuters reported on Monday.

Alaska-Siberia Line Opens

Domei

MOSCOW, September 13.—The Izvestia, official Government journal, yesterday reported that a Soviet operated international air service between Alaska, Yakutsk and Siberia has been opened.

The Mitsubishi Bank Limited

CAPITAL .... [illegible]

President
TAKEO KATO
Vice-President
KENSAKU SEKINE
Managing Directors
KENKICHI TAKAGI
KANOH SHUNDO
SHINPEI WATANABE
YAZO KUMASAKA

HEAD OFFICE:
6 Marunouchi 2-chome,
Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

Inland Branches
Tokyo, Yokohama, Otaru, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Okayama, Hiroshima, Shimonoseki, Kokura, Fukuoka, etc.

Foreign Branches
Dairen, Shanghai

INTENSE JOB IS FACED, ATTLEE TELLS BRITONS

War Disorganized Economy; Refers Also to Intense Distress in Europe

British Prime Minister Clement Attlee, speaking at Thursday's meeting of the British Trade Union Congress, gave his audience a picture of the immense job facing Britain as a result of her war effort, according to a London dispatch dated September 13. Mr. Attlee added:

"It has meant the disorganization of our economy. For six years we have been drawing heavily on the social capital built up by many generations. And enemy attacks have wiped out much of it too. It will take a long time to make these losses good."

Mr. Attlee referred to the housing shortage and the low stocks of household goods and clothing. "We are faced with great shortages of the things people have to have for daily life," he said.

Mr. Attlee stressed the great benefits of Land-Lease, both to and from Britain, and paid tribute to mutual aid from Canada. There would be no interruption of civilian supplies from Canada, and the Government was grateful for the arrangements by which Britain's financial needs could be met to the end of the year.

Mr. Attlee praised the wartime teamwork of the British nation—civilians and soldiers, and employers and employees—and called for more of it in the work of reconstruction.

In the foreign field, the British Prime Minister warned that there was intense distress in Europe. He urged both patience and good will in dealing with European affairs, many of which, he said, would have to go before the United Nations Organization.

Finance Ministry Moving

The Finance Ministry building will be used as barracks for the Allied Forces. The Finance Ministry started removal on Wednesday night and has been continuing the task day and night. The removal is expected to be completed before Saturday.

The Minister's secretariate, Monetary Bureau, Foreign Capital Bureau and the National Savings Bureau have moved to the Japan Hypothec Bank.

The Monopoly Bureau and Taxation Bureau have moved to the Japan Bill Exchange.

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited

Established [illegible]

Capital (Paid up) ¥[illegible]
Reserve Funds ¥[illegible]

PRESIDENT:
S. ARAKAWA
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
[illegible]
DIRECTORS:
S. Arakawa, [illegible] Kano, G. Kishinami, [illegible] I. Hirai, K. Matsumoto, [illegible] Y. Imagawa, H. Ochi.
Auditors:
N. Ikeda, [illegible] T. Yamamoto.

Head Office, Yokohama
BRANCHES & AGENCIES
[illegible]

PRODUCTION DECLINING IN MAIN COAL DISTRICTS

Miners Lose Zeal for Work; Worsening of Situation Looms If Proper Steps Not Taken

During the war, the nation was urged to increase the output of coal under the slogan: "Coal is the source for planes, warships, and bullets," but since the termination of the war the coal mines seem to have lost their goal, says the Nippon Sangyo Keizai in an article which emphasizes that there should be not the slightest change as to the importance of coal even in the post-war period.

The only difference, the journal states, is to be found in the circumstance that the purpose of the utilization of coal has shifted from the production of weapons to the reconstruction and maintenance of civilian production enterprises. During the wartime, however, a fall in production was prevented through a production increase movement and establishment of a reward system. But as to the actual conditions of the postwar output and distribution of coal, no coke is available for the manufacture of machine tools required for civilian production. Meanwhile, voices are growing louder, complaining that no gas is being supplied for household use. How long is this situation bound to continue? A survey of conditions prevailing in the main coal producing centers shows the following prospects:

Hokkaido: Production of coal in the Hokkaido, which has a deep relation to the coal situation in the Kanto area, shows a general downward trend. Recently the situation has been such that the output even does not keep pace with the demand in the Hokkaido itself. One of the reasons cited is the increasing difficulty to procure explosives, materials required for repairs, and tools. But at any rate one of the foremost causes is the falling off of the production zeal among the workers as a sequel to the war termination. Moreover, the overland transportation capacity is being allotted for the transportation of demobilized members of the fighting services, etc. and of foodstuffs, while no clear outlook on maritime transportation can as yet be obtained. Thus, the cutting down of production is receiving further stimulus on account of the fact that the coal produced would only pile up in the production centers.

Joban District: In the Joban district, production has also been decreasing on account of a similar downward trend in the production zeal of the laborers. In this district, moreover, there are also stocks of coal amounting at present to more than 100,000 tons.

Kyushu: The same applies to Kyushu coal, too. In fact, there are at present coal stored amounting to 2.24 million tons which unfavorably affect the production zeal of the workers. If it were possible to send these stocks to the Hanshin (Osaka-Kobe) district, this would not only greatly alleviate the fuel condition in that area, but at the same time contribute toward raising the production zeal in the coal mines. But judging from the losses and damages suffered by the Sanyo line and other railways, and the shortage of freight cars, there is no hope for a speedy consumption of the stocks on hand.

Deterioration Looms

Such being the actual conditions and the reasons which hamper the smooth circulation of coal, it is obvious that a serious deterioration of the coal situation will be inevitable if matters are to be left as they are.

At present, the number of coal miners throughout the nation is approximately 400,000, of whom 215,000 workers are forming the regular reserve of workers.

One of the important problems of the moment is to replenish this reserve of workers in order to maintain the coal production line. Concerning this issue, the Welfare Ministry is considering the collective allocation of workers from aircraft plants and other genuine munitions factories which cannot be shifted to peace production.

In view of the rapid change in the situation, the parties concerned are still taking a passive attitude. On the pretext that at the production centers there is as yet no clear outlook available concerning the future coal demand, enthusiasm concerning the problem of replenishment is all too absent. Thus, the production goal for the current coal output year of 1945, set at 38 million tons, will be impossible of attainment.

Judging from the volume of consumption of many years past, the 38 million tons set as the goal for the current year will absolutely be required for maintenance of the production for civilian needs. Moreover, hereafter, with the production of goods for reparations and in the event of the reopening of trade, a still greater amount of coal will be required. Therefore, it is hoped that those in charge will abandon their passive attitude and will reveal again the fierce production zeal as shown during wartime.

U.S. MILITARY POLICE SET

To Help in Tokyo

The Headquarters of the U.S. advance units in Tokyo installed a liaison office in the Metropolitan Police Board on Wednesday, the Asahi reports.

Fifty U.S. military police officers are to be stationed at the newly established office.

The American authorities had declared that the maintenance of order is to be entrusted to the Japanese and that they would not interfere in administration, but in realization of the urgency of close liaison with the American side, the Metropolitan Police Board authorities willingly complied with the American request to set up a liaison office.

JAPAN MUST BE REBUILT BY PEACEFUL CULTURE

People Exhorted to Bend All Energies to Promote World Peace

The important thing for the people of Japan to do in the situation in which they are placed as a nation today is to observe with the utmost closeness the Imperial Rescript terminating the war and press forward energetically toward the construction of a new Japan which will play a large role in the cultural development of the world, declared Chuji Machida at the plenary session of the House of Representatives on September 5 in a speech explaining the motive underlying the Resolution on Unquestioning observance of the Imperial Rescript passed by the House later in the day. Mr. Machida said in effect:

"At a time when the Imperial decision has been made and the Imperial Rescript issued indicating the way to be followed by the people, it is in the nature of things that the subjects of the State resolve to put up with what is difficult to bear and concentrate all their energies on the opening of the way for the existence of the Empire and the establishment of peace.

"The Japanese are not a bellicose race. A look at Japanese history will prove that there has been in our country no cruel war such as is found in the annals of other countries. The Imperial Family at all times has loved peace and with affection has cared for the subjects. This has been a solemn fact ever since the founding of the Empire.

"It is patent that the way of rebuilding Japan is by culture, not by warfare. The feature of the Japanese race, as its history and tradition shows, is that it assimilates what is best in both Eastern and Western culture and evolves a culture of its own. If the Japanese will make the most of this national trait of theirs and make a demonstration of what is best in them, then I think I may rest assured that they will be enabled to make a contribution to the culture of the world.

"I have a strong conviction that the role to be adopted by Japan is that of promoting the growth of peaceful culture. There is need for the people to avoid getting desperate and to press on actively toward the achievement of this constructive object. We need to face with good grace the great trial which is before us and to make sure of emerging victoriously from it, so that we may be a shining example to posterity.

"The sort of government we have had in recent years that has favored measures for the oppressions of the press and curtailment of liberties, has been a large factor in the development of the miserable situation in which the Empire finds itself at present.

"The foundation of the system enabling the people to make a full demonstration of all the power there is in them and contribute to the peace of the world should be laid by the freedom of the press, the freedom of organization and economic freedom.

"Among the first things we must do today when the war is over and we are getting to our feet on a scorched land, is to bring about the restoration of these freedoms, to stimulate a fresh and vigorous life among the people, to get politics to reflect accurately the legitimate hopes and sentiments of the people, and thereby to secure a smooth working of the system of constitutional government. This is the secret of politics.

"The situation with which we shall find ourselves confronted in the days to come is far from easy. But I have no doubt that the tough nature of our character as a nation will enable us to defend with success the magnificent national structure of our country, and devote ourselves to the building up of Japan.

"We, with the people, are resolved reverently to observe the Imperial Rescript terminating the war. We, with them, vow to be successful in the defense of the national structure of the Empire, bend all our energies to the promotion of peace and construction and contribute greatly toward the development of the world, with the light we detect in the distance to guide our course."

AVAILABLE JOBS SCARCE AS APPLICANTS INCREASE

Discharged Soldiers, Former War Workers Crowd Koishikawa Employment Office

With the advent of peace, the unemployment problem, long forgotten, will again rear up its head. Many will have difficulty in landing positions.

The general closing down of armament factories and the demobilization of vast numbers of soldiers have caused a gradual increase in employment seekers.

At the Koishikawa National Labor Service Mobilization Office, to which those in quest of jobs turn, we see a crowd of demobilized soldiers and laborers—people who during the war carried on hard work at the front and at the various armament factories—packed tight in the hallway. As they present their curriculum vitae and whisper their desires, these people present a sorry sight. Up till last week, applicants numbered only about 140 or 150 per day, but on Sunday, during the morning hours alone, 300 persons made a rush for this office, where the clerks at desks marked for demobilized soldiers and for general men and women employment seekers were kept busy.

There have been no requests for large numbers of workers, perhaps because the policy regarding the reopening of peacetime industry is not yet clearly defined. The only kinds of jobs available now are for a few as automobile drivers required in the transportation industry, repair workers, employees in food manufacturing industries, and girl office workers in insurance firms. At present there are five to six persons seeking employment to one vacancy, with indications that this tendency for applicants to exceed available jobs will become more pronounced daily.

The number of girls seeking work is comparatively small, due to the fact, perhaps, that while in wartime they took jobs held by men, now with the close of hostilities, most of them are returning home from factories to take up more domestic duties. There is an unexpectedly small number of applicants who wish to become police officers and the members of the employment office staff wonder why more demobilized soldiers do not apply for this line of work.

Business director Moriyama says: "Since restrictions have been lifted on advertising for employees, notices in the newspapers regarding vacancies are seen, but it would be desirable if those advertising in the newspapers would file their requests with the Koishikawa Labor Service Mobilization Office at the same time. As a mobilization office, we give first consideration to demobilized soldiers and draftees and we ask the cooperation of employees on this point too."

Heads Information Board

The installation ceremony of Tatsuo Kawai, former Minister to Canberra, as President of the Board of Information was held in the Imperial Palace at 4 p.m. on Thursday, following which the formal appointment was announced by the Government.

Forming Banking Society

Leading Japanese bankers have decided to establish a Banking Society taking the place of the All-Japan Financial Control Association, which is destined to dissolve shortly. The new Society is likely to be an organization resulting from the merger of the Japan Clearing House and Bankers' Club.

Leaves For Ise Shrines

Home Minister Iwao Yamazaki left Tokyo for the Kansai on Friday night. He is scheduled to visit the Ise Grand Shrines to report his assumption of portfolio to the hallowed spirits enshrined there. He is expected to return to Tokyo on Sunday.

IHQ Departments Dissolved

The Army and Navy Departments of the Imperial Headquarters have been dissolved with the abolition of the Imperial Headquarters at midnight Thursday. However, the Army and Naval General Staffs will continue to exist for the time being, though these are destined to be dissolved soon. The Ministries of War and Navy will also continue to exist for some time, for there are still some tasks to attend to regarding demobilization and others.

Aomori-Hakodate Line Opens

The channel steamship service between Aomori and Hakodate which had been suspended since September 9 was reopened on September 11 and three steamers, the Keifuku Maru of 3,500 tons, Karafuto Maru of 1,600 tons and Gyonan Maru of 1,500 tons, are engaging in the transportation of some 5,000 passengers a day.

Story of Death of Adm. Isoroku Yamamoto Downed in The Solomons Bared by U.S. Navy

Domei

WASHINGTON, September 12.—On April 18, 1943, a bomber carrying Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Navy, was shot down in the Solomons. Tokyo announced at that time that Admiral Yamamoto who had boasted he would dictate peace terms in the White House had been killed in action. Nothing was said of the circumstances.

The Navy Department in Washington on September 5 permitted the disclosure of the true story of Admiral Yamamoto's death. The Japanese Admiral was killed in a brilliantly conceived and daring American air ambush made possible by the ability to decode secret Japanese messages which gave Admiral Yamamoto's exact movements on an inspection tour of enemy bases in the far Pacific.

Information was gleaned from the Japanese military radio that Admiral Yamamoto, who had flown from Truk to Rabaul was headed for Shortland Island, just off the southern tip of Bougainville in northern Solomons.

The ambush was then meticulously prepared. Australian watcher stationed in jungles provided the progress reports. The Japanese never suspected the source of the American information and made no effort to change their code for many months after the incident.

Admiral Yamamoto was escorted by other members of his staff who flew in an accompanying bomber. Twenty "Zero" fighters protected the two bombers. The Japanese Admiral had sent orders to each Japanese base along the route to have guards of honor ready to greet him. The decoding intelligence messages by American intelligence made known the exact place he was going.

Instructions were then radioed from Pearl Harbor to Guadalcanal American airmen took off in 18 fighter planes flying just 25 feet above water to avoid radar detection. They headed for their quarry in what was described then as the longest planned interception mission ever attempted.

Just before they reached their destination most of the American air formations roared up to an altitude of nearly 20,000 feet. Other planes went to moderate altitude. Their job was to lure the escorting "Zero" fighters away.

As the Japanese formation swung around for landing, 14 of the escorting "Zeros" veered off evidently assuming that their job of protection was done.

Suddenly, from clouds above American pilots zoomed down on Admiral Yamamoto's groups. Roaring down in a power dive, one of the American fliers headed for the leading bomber, presumably the one in which the Japanese Admiral was flying. His marksmanship was perfect. In a matter of a few seconds the bomber crashed in flames.

Another American plane dove from the clouds and streaked for the other bomber. The second bomber also was shot down. The efforts of other American planes to lure the six escorting "Zeros" away were unavailing. Instead, the "Zeros" attacked violently, and three were shot down.

The third enemy bomber, approaching and airfield at nearby Kahili on Bougainville, was seen. It also was attacked and sent flaming into the sea. Another of the remaining "Zero" escort was shot down by an American pilot providing cover for the main attack. Their job finished, the Americans zoomed for home. En route back, another Japanese bomber and "zero" were encountered and shot down.

INCREASING SALT OUTPUT NECESSARY FOR JAPAN

Great Fear Is Held Situation, More Serious This Year Than in 1944

Production increase of salt is vital. As shown by figures presented at the Diet meeting on September 5, although there are slight differences according to the year, Japan in general requires about 2,000,000 metric tons of salt annually but fears are held that the salt situation will be more urgent this year than last, according to the Mainichi.

In 1937, the amount of domestic salt output was 536,000 tons and 1,742,000 tons were imported making a total of 2,278,000 tons altogether. In 1939, the domestic output was very high. 636,000 tons were produced while imports totaled 1,850,000 tons.

However, after 1939 both domestic output and imports from abroad steadily decreased so that in 1944 only 368,000 tons were manufactured in Japan and 1,028,000 tons imported. Notwithstanding the increasing demand for salt in the manufacture of explosives and for usage in the metal industry, the supply became increasingly insufficient.

This serious salt situation was attributed to lack of manpower in the salt fields, shortage of coal of which one ton is required for every ton of salt manufacture and deficiency of boats.

The causes for the salt shortage cannot be immediately removed with the termination of the war. Although there may be more margin of manpower now, there is still an utter lack of shipping means.

Moreover, this year only 104,000 tons of salt have been produced by August when the peak in production should be reached.

On top of this imports have totaled by 36,000 tons, of which 21,000 tons are destined for table use and 15,000 tons for industrial purposes—an amount which does not begin to fill the needs and at this rate, fears are being held that the salt situation will be even more urgent than last year.

Home Office Shifts

Goro Koizumi, Governor of Okayama Prefecture, under date of September 12, was appointed Director of the Land Bureau of the Home Ministry, while Tateo Horiuchi, Director of the Land Bureau, was transferred as Governor of Shizuoka Prefecture. Kiyoshi Ito, Vice-Governor of Hyogo Prefecture, was appointed Governor of Shimane Prefecture following the dismissal of Governor Takeo Yamada of the latter prefecture out of his assumption of responsibility for incendiarism by which the Shimane Prefectural Government was razed. Tokuya Asaka, assistant Governor-General of the Tokai Hokuriku Regional Administration, was appointed Governor of Okayama Prefecture.

ALLIED NOTE REVEALED ON NEWS PUBLICATION

Restriction on Freedom of Speech Will Be Limited to Absolute Minimum

Upon receipt by the Japanese Government of the note of the Headquarters of the Supreme Allied Powers concerning the control of news publication, the chief of the First Division of the Information Bureau and chief of the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry under their joint signature notified the various Regional Governments-General and Prefectural Governors to that effect on September 11.

The full text of the note by the Headquarters of the Supreme Allied Powers is as follows:

1. The Imperial Japanese Government will issue the necessary order to prevent dissemination of news, through press, radio broadcasting or other means of publication, which fails to adhere to the truth or which may disturb public tranquillity.

2. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers has decreed that there shall be an absolute minimum of restrictions upon freedom of speech. Freedom of discussion of matters affecting the future of Japan is encouraged by the Allied Powers, unless such discussion is harmful to the effort of Japan to emerge from defeat as a new nation entitled to a place among the peace loving nations of the world.

3. Subjects which cannot be discussed, include Allied troop movements which shall not be officially released, false or destructive criticism of the Allied Powers and rumors.

4. For the time being, radio broadcast will be primarily of news and musical entertainment nature. News, commentation and the informational broadcast will be limited to those originating at Radio Tokyo Studios.

5. The Supreme Commander will suspend any publication or radio station which publishes information that fails to adhere to the truth or disturbs public tranquillity.

SIX YEARS OF HOSTILITIES COST JAPAN ¥222 BILLION

Direct Expenditure on War Revealed in Finance Report Presented Diet

The direct expenditure of Japan on the war for six years from 1940 till 1945 exceeded a total of ¥221,935,000,000.

This fact is brought out by important data on financial conditions in the country which were presented to the Diet by the Government on September 5. The exact amount of expenditure will not be known until the next regular session of the Diet when the Government is expected to offer a bill closing the Special Account of Temporary War Expenditure under which all direct expenditure on the war was made.

The termination of the war does not mean that an end has been made of expenditure on account of the war. There are expenditures to be made by the State on a variety of things directly connected with the war like the demobilization of troops and the meeting of obligations incurred by the Government in contracts with the makers of munitions. The total amount of direct war expenditure which has been given was arrived at after taking account of all items of expenditure which have actually been met or are to be met within the current fiscal year and the general expectation is that it will be found when the Special Account of Temporary War Expenditure has been closed that it was much less than what was actually directly spent on the war.

The sum of ¥221,935,000,000 compared with the total direct expenditure on the Sino-Japanese War which was put at ¥225,000,000, and with that on the Russo-Japanese War which was ¥1,986,000,000. No reliable figures for indirect expenditure by Japan on both the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars are available. Such expenditure, if there was any, apart from damage in terms of lives lost, must have been insignificant for the reason that the Japanese mainland was not involved in hostilities in both wars.

Things were different in the case of the War of Greater East Asia. There was a spread of hostilities to the Japanese mainland. This fact accounts for the loss of many civilian lives. There is then the damage done by air attacks to property to be taken account of. This indirect expenditure, combined with that which had to be made by the State to meet the needs of changing industry from a peace to a war footing, would reach a total large enough to make the expenditure, direct and indirect, on the war more than 200 times as large as the total expenditure on the Russo-Japanese War. Of the expenditure on the Sino-Japanese War, ¥116,000,000 or 52 per cent was met by bonds and the remainder by revenue from the taxes and from special sources.

But then Japan received reparation payments amounting to ¥364,000,000 from China. This was enough to compensate Japan for the expenditure incurred on the war. The proceeds from the sales of bonds, applied to the meeting of the expenditure on the Russo-Japanese amounted to ¥1,555,000,000 or 79 per cent. Of this amount, more than ¥800,000,000 was raised by foreign and the rest by domestic loans. Revenue from higher taxes met the expenditure of ¥212,000,000, or 10 per cent of the total expenditure.

It was by loans that a large part of the expenditure of Japan on the war which has ended was met. Of the expenditure ¥118,300,000, or 53 per cent, was met with the proceeds from the sales of bonds at home. In addition, there were loans, totaling ¥58,636,000,000 or 27 per cent of the total of bonds issued, from the southern regions or China, which went to meet the expenditure. The portion of expenditure which was met by higher taxation amounted to ¥8,079,000,000, or four per cent of the total expenditure. The remaining expenditure was met with the profit of the Monopoly Bureau and the revenue from Government enterprises.

The meeting of war expenditure by loans from overseas territories is the method of financing a war adopted by Japan for the first time.

Apart from these loans, the funds raised at home for meeting the expenditure on the war reached a total of ¥163,300,000,000. Of this amount, 72 per cent was raised by bonds and nearly five per cent by higher taxation. From the above, it will be seen that exceedingly large was the proportion of the expenditure on the war which was met by bonds. With regard to revenue from the taxes, it fell by ¥4,070,000,000 at the last stage of the war due to the war disaster. There was also a great decrease in the income of the people representing much indirect expenditure on the war, as the hostilities dragged on.

These considerations point to the fact that from the financial point of view it was getting difficult for the country to continue the war. The method mentioned above of raising funds for the conduct of a war, which the country was forced to adopt, paved the way for the inflation which began to start as the war drew to a close. The fact that Toyosaku Hirose, former Finance Minister, warned the people as they entered the last stage of the war that inflation as vicious as that from which Germany was suffering during the last World War was in evidence in the country may be taken as an admission that Japanese finance was no longer in a position to bear the strain of a continuance of the war.

Relief Headquarters Set Up

In consideration of the fact that the Japanese residents in Manchuria, China, Saghalien and North Korea confront great difficulties with the termination of the war and the disarming of Japanese soldiers, the repatriates whose families are still there have decided to sponsor the establishment of the Headquarters for Enhancing the Relief of the Overseas Japanese in Osaki, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo. In cooperation with the Government, the Headquarters is expected to call on the people to speed up the operation of relief measures for the sake of the overseas fellow-countrymen.

ENDO SEES GENERAL GILES

Former Air Arms Board Head Impressed by Discipline of Americans

Lieutenant General Saburo Endo, former Director General of the Air Arms Board of the defunct Munitions Ministry, proceeded to Yokohama on the night of September [illegible] to see Lieutenant General Barney M. Giles, of the Headquarters of the Allied Forces, at the request of the latter.

Lieutenant General Endo revealed in an interview with the press in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on Wednesday regarding the impression of the interview he had had with General Giles. He declared that he was deeply impressed that the discipline of the American Forces is very strict and their attitude very kind. He saw no such haughtiness as is apt to be observable in the attitude of the soldiers of a victorious country in meeting the soldiers of a vanquished nation.

Lieutenant General Ando who declared that there are many things the Japanese should learn from the Americans spiritually as well as in work. In regard to the conversion of the aircraft industry, the Allied Powers have shown a sympathetic attitude by giving due consideration to using the characteristics of the industries in Japan.

Domei
News Service
(In English Language)
Morn. Ed. issued at 9 A.M.
Even. Edition ..... 4 P.M.

Courtesy copies for foreign guests are given out at DOMEI Foreign Press Room, 2nd floor of Hibiya Kokaido (City Hall Building). Extra bulletins of important flash news will also be made available there immediately as such news breaks out.

Apply for subscription at:
Domei News Agency
(Domei Tsushin-Sha)
2, Hibiya Park, Tokyo
Tel: Ginza (57) - 2121.

Classified Ads

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

COMPETENT Japanese lady typist with good knowledge of English wanted in Tokyo.
Apply Box 222, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GOVERNESS of any nationality wanted for high American officer's family, apply to the First Division of Central Liaison Office.

EXPERIENCED translator for a foreign news agency, one who can translate Japanese into English quite well. Good pay for the right man.
Apply Box 252, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED urgently allied or neutral nationals who can read Japanese fluently.
Please apply in person 4th floor JOAK, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

A WELL experienced and qualified English stenographer secretary (foreigner) seeks position as stenographer or secretary.
Apply Box No. 245, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

COMPETENT translator and interpreter with many years news work experience wants position with American correspondent.
Apply Box 248, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FOREIGNER, knowing several languages, seeks position.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Miscellaneous

WILL repair rugs, curtains, drapery and table cloths. [illegible] Building, Ginza [illegible]. Phone: Kyobashi (56) 1779.

For Sale

SIX bottles of French Vermouth for immediate sale to highest bidder.
Apply Box 225, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UNDERWOOD standard typewriter, used, but in perfect condition for immediate sale.
Apply Box 228, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

ELECTRIC refrigerator, either Japanese or foreign make, large or medium size, but must be in perfect condition.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, [illegible] phonographs, [illegible] machines, accordions, portable typewriters. Office hours: [illegible]. Rhythm-sha, 2, [illegible], Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, [illegible] preferable, new or slightly used, [illegible] will be accepted.
Apply Box 214, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

UPRIGHT piano, any Japanese make, must be in perfect condition. Please state particulars.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED to buy by private party [illegible] dark ground, gay pattern. Also brocade obi, etc. Reply [illegible] stating price, age, etc.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction Wanted

BUSINESSMAN, graduate of [illegible] University, wishes to learn English conversation at teacher's residence twice a week. Foreigners preferred.
Apply Box [illegible], Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Professional [illegible]

[illegible]

NITTO BLACK TEA
Sole Distributors: MITSUI BUSSAN K.K.
Manufacturers: MITSUI NORIN K.K.

THIAMIDIN (TAB) "COMET"

A powerful Vitamin B concentrate containing Vitamin B1, active yeast and dextro-glucose. Strongly indicated as an addition to the diet of rice-eating peoples. Beneficial effects are observed in beri-beri, tuberculosis, gastro-intestinal disorders, constipation, and in the feeding of pregnant women and infants.

Importer of New Drugs in Nippon
KURODA SEIYAKU
KABUSHIKI KAISHA
[illegible], Nihonbashi-ku
[illegible]
[illegible] 2-chome, [illegible]
Osaka, Nippon
Distributors
[illegible] Shoten
[illegible], Tokyo, [illegible]
Shanghai, Tientsin

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
[illegible] Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box [illegible]
Telephone: [illegible]
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yuido."
[illegible] No. Tokyo [illegible]

BRANCH OFFICE:
OSAKA. Dojima Bldg., Tel. [illegible]

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, [illegible]; six months, [illegible]; one year, [illegible]. Postage [illegible] per month to all parts of the Japanese Empire and [illegible] to foreign countries. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1945

The American Attitude

One full week has now elapsed since the entry of the American troops into Tokyo, and the people of the metropolis have had time to form some judgment concerning the nature of the occupation. It must be admitted that the Japanese people had looked forward to the occupation with grave suspicions and fear. On the lower level there was fear that the American troops would prove to be disorderly, arrogant, and oppressive. On the higher level there was fear that, despite the Potsdam Declaration's assurance that the Allies "do not intend that the Japanese people shall be enslaved as a race or destroyed as a nation," the American military authorities would nevertheless aim in effect to bring about the virtual enslavement or extermination of the Japanese nation. Fantastic as such suspicions and fears may appear to the Americans, it was only natural to the Japanese who had been steeped throughout the war in the propaganda of their now discredited war leaders.

But these fears and suspicions are rapidly beginning to melt away. The American entry into Tokyo was conducted with conspicuous orderliness; there was the minimum of interruption in traffic and the minimum of dislocations in the normal routine of the people's lives. Although there were a few isolated cases of petty criminal action on the part of the American soldiers, which is to be expected in any large group of men, the number of such cases has been insignificantly small, and the vast majority of the American troops are by their gentlemanly behavior winning the respect of the pleasantly surprised Japanese. Stories of the considerate conduct and helpfulness of the Americans, such as their helping to move a stalled Japanese bus, are beginning to circulate among the Japanese people, and the Japanese newspapers are reflecting in their favorable comments and good impression which the Americans have made.

At the higher level, some of the initial orders issued by the American authorities made the Japanese fear at first that their original misgivings over the oppressiveness of the American rule were not groundless. But these orders have been promptly modified, and as the activities of the American authorities extend over an ever widening field, more and more Japanese are becoming impressed not only by the business-like efficiency of the Americans but also by their eminently fair, reasonable, and considerate attitude. This attitude has been given official expression in General MacArthur's statement of the Allied policy on September 9.

Perhaps the most important factor in reassuring the Japanese public of the reasonableness of the American attitude, however, was the understanding which Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu received from his conversations with General MacArthur and his chief of staff on September 3 and 4. Although some may have at first been dubious as to how much reliance could be placed upon this understanding, it has become apparent from the subsequent conduct of the American military authorities that they are as good as their word. It means that for the present they will not establish a direct military administration but will work through the existing administrative organs, and that far from oppressing the Japanese, the Americans will extend rational cooperation to help maintain the livelihood of the people. Of course it should not be imagined that the Americans are going to be lenient. It must be expected that they will not countenance the slightest relaxation from a strict application of the terms of the Potsdam Declaration. But it is clear that they will not insist on any unreasonable measures of oppression and that they will give fair consideration to any legitimate request from our side concerning the maintenance of our own existence.

As the result of this reasonable American attitude, there has been a surprising absence of friction over the process of occupation. Never before has a conquering army entered a defeated country with as little friction and ill-feeling on either side. The smoothness with which the occupation has been effected must be as much of a surprise and relief to the Americans as to the Japanese. The Japanese are highly appreciative of the statesmanlike broadness of mind of General MacArthur, and the moderation and decency of his men which have made it possible for this ticklish business of occupation to be carried off with so little trouble. At the same time, it must prove to the Americans that all Japanese are not bloodthirsty fanatics bent on resisting the Americans even after defeat, but that the Japanese are a reasonable people responsive to fair treatment.

On the Japanese side, to match the considerate attitude of the Americans, there should be a sincere effort to carry out our obligations. We should not wait to be forced to do anything by the Americans; rather should we try to keep one step ahead of them in doing our own initiative the things which need to be done. Not only is it a matter of reciprocating the attitude of the Americans; it is a matter of our own future welfare. No reform forced from the outside can be as effective or enduring as a reform carried out naturally from within, and in the reforms which are obviously needed in this country, we Japanese should strive to push them on our own initiative in order to assure their success.

The reforms which we must carry out embrace the whole fields of our political, economic, and social structure. It is clear that our first task must be to liquidate the remnants of social feudalism. We must eliminate all reaction, irrationality, and ignorance from our lives. While pursuing this ideal, we cannot at the same time afford to ignore practical realities. The masses of the people are living under conditions of increasing difficulty, receiving rations amounting to hardly 1,000 calories a day, suffering from inadequate housing, and facing the specter of large-scale unemployment. Failure to cope adequately with these immediate problems will endanger the prospects of carrying out the more fundamental reforms.

The experience of the Bruening Cabinet in Germany after the First World War points out a valuable lesson. The Bruening Cabinet, which tried to take Germany along the road to recovery through legitimate liberal means, was overtaken and overwhelmed by the more rapid rise of a chauvinism born of economic desperation. We must not allow the same tragedy to occur here. It is to be hoped that the growing confidence and good will which the Japanese are beginning to feel toward the Americans, and the reasonable and tolerant attitude shown by the Americans, will enable the two to work with ever increasing understanding and cooperation to save Japan from any such disaster.

Another Yarn

Soldiers do like yarns. Three of them were talking about absent-mindedness.

"You know," said one, "my brother is so absent-minded that he went to mount his cycle and fell off because it wan't there."

"What about my brother?" chimed in the second Tommy, "He was so absent-minded that he put the cat to bed, and shut himself out for the night.'

"That's nothing," replied the third. "My father once struck a match to see if he'd blown the candle out."

Style

"There's a poor man outside who wants something to eat."

"Give him some bread and potatoes."

"But he seems to have seen better days."

"All right; give him a napkin, too."

Brethren All

A teacher was giving his class a lecture on charity.

"I saw a boy beating a donkey, and stopped him from doing so, what virtue would I be showing?"

Pupil (promptly)—Brotherly love.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

Early History of Parties and Statesmen Told

VIII

As a result of the May 15 Affair the Saito Cabinet was organized. The new Government called the second Emergency Session of the Diet in June and the third session was held in August, and the Diet passed the "Resolution for the Relief of the Economic Depression," for the purpose of relieving the impoverished villages of the farmers. The motive power of this action of the Imperial Diet was the Farmer-Central Movement of the Self-governing Farmers' Council and its sympathizers which became an incentive to the petition movement for rescue of the peasant villages from the ruin which threatened them.

The Self-governing Farmers' Council was led by the farmer-central idea of Mr. N. Gondo, and rejecting both the strikes of farmers and national socialism, it endeavored to realize a farmer-central government with the harmonious cooperation of the ruling class and the people, and unifying the landowners, the landed farmers and the tenant farmers. The Council was organized by the association of the Nagano Prefecture Japan Farmers' Association, the Emancipation Society, Mr. K. Tachibana, the head of the Aikyo Jukui (Village Loving School), and Mr. R. Nagano of the Japan Village Government Union, which had been established in 1931, with him as its leader.

Communist Movements

The Nippon Communist Society was apparently broken up by the wholesale raids of 1914 and 1915, and the members who then escaped arrest hid themselves in the depths of society, and secretly continued their endeavors to reconstruct it. But the leaders of the new society, which they organized in 1927, were all arrested on April 16, 1928, and the remaining members had a difficult time to accomplish the work under the constant oppression of the authorities, and the society showed its activity before the public at the general election of 1931. It was for the third time scattered by the iron hand of the Government after February, 1931, but it has continued its secret activities by order of the communists. Its slogan of 1932 was "the reconstruction and enlargement of the Society and its popularization." It aims at and works for the abolition of parliamentary government, the destruction or revision of capitalistic control of industry and reactionary labor laws, the relief of international unemployment, the improvement of all labor managements, the betterment of the conditions and privileges of women, the abolition or lightening of the penalties imposed upon communists, and its propaganda among the factory workers and the people at large.

The Kopf

This federation of proletarian artists was organized in November, 1932, and it works for the education of laborers, farmers and other workers in politics and economy, the improvement of the laborers' living, the establishment of proletarian civilization on Lenin-Marxism, the freedom of speech, publication, exhibition, drama, movies and broadcasting, the creation of cultural institutions for laborers and all workers.

Political Affairs in 1933-35

The 64th session of the Diet came to an end on March 25, after passing the 1933-34 budget, of over ¥2,300,000,000 and 58 bills. Among the latter there were such important laws as the Farm-Village Debt Readjustment Law, the Relief Law for Tohoku district, the Child Ill-treatment Prevention Law, the Juvenile Protection Law, the Rice Control Law and the Iron-Manufacture Promotion Law.

On March 27, Japan served notice to withdraw from the League of Nations to which she had made valuable contributions for over 12 years.

The year also witnessed a decided decline of the left-wing socialistic parties, especially the communists, many of the leaders leaving camp and ceasing activities.

The Government met unusual difficulties in making out the Budget for 1934-35, because of military expenses and the farmer relief funds, and was compelled to face the 65th session of the Diet with a very unsatisfactory Budget of over ¥2,120,000,000.

The happiest event of the year was the birth of the Crown Prince Akihito on December 23.

65th Session

On December 23, 1933, the 65th Session of the Imperial Diet was convened and after the customary recess for the New Year's holiday, resumed its work on January 23, 1934.

Finance Minister Takahashi presented the 1934-35 budget, which amounted to ¥2,112,000,000 (¥8,000,000 less than the previous year), of which ¥1,248,000,000 was to be met with by ordinary revenue, ¥19,000,000 to be covered by the balance of the previous year, and ¥785,000,000 to be obtained from loans. Of the ¥785,000,000 loan, ¥606,000,000 was for covering the deficit.

Discussions on the 1934-35 Budget continued from January 26 to February 4, and on February 13 the House of Representatives passed it by a unanimous vote without amendments. The discussion mainly turned upon the issuance of Government loans, the military expenses, the need of establishing a definite financial plan for the future, and the increase of taxes. As to the last point, Takahashi disclosed his decision to increase taxes at a most convenient time.

The problems of farmers, smaller merchants and industrials were discussed by many members, who urged the Government to take more definite and positive measures for the control of rice (the 1934 crop reaching the excessive amount of 78,000,000 koku), and the silk business.

Dissatisfaction with the outcome of the Simla Conference was expressed and acquiesced in by the Foreign Minister, but, as a whole, his answer gained confidence in the Government's policy.

On March 14, the Budget passed the House of Peers without amendment. But the amount voted for the relief of farmers was meager and by the request of the Diet the Government presented an additional budget for the purpose amounting to ¥20,990,000 for Japan Proper and ¥8,200,000 for Korea, which passed the Diet as a matter of course.

Difficulties arose on the Revision of the Election Law because of the amendments made by the House of Representatives and after a joint session of the two Houses, it was finally passed with important amendments on March 25.

On March 26, the 65th Session of the Diet adjourned, passing the budget for the fiscal year 1934-35 and 50 laws.

(End)

POST-WAR COAL POLICY

How Industry Will Be Viewed By Allied Powers Unknown

Among the measures relating to the coal problem brought about by the reconversion of industries, the most urgent are those concerned with production for the peacetime industries and civilian demands, the development of the coal mine industry, as well as the establishment of a policy respecting labor. Moreover, the system of replenishing coal mines should be immediately improved and sufficient materials and commodities made available. The mining industry is the mother of industries and therefore the highest importance must be attached to it.

But, unlike other industries, it would be difficult to increase production immediately in order to meet demands. Ample preparations must be made to assure an ample supply of funds and labor. Furthermore, in the untapped mining districts in Japan the coal lies deep under the ground. Therefore, to exploit these deposits, a huge amount of funds, materials, equipment, labor and time would be required.

Under these circumstances, the mining industry was unable to meet even one-half of the sudden demands for coal required by the war industries which developed following the outbreak of the China Affair. Toward the close of the war, production fell far below what was expected, and in order to meet the great demands during the hostilities exhausted mines had to be worked but this proved to be of no avail. Frankly speaking, the coal mines could not meet the demands of the vital munitions industry during the war.

In the future, the mine operators should not be permitted to produce as they did before the war. Then they ruthlessly exploited the mines solely to fatten their own coffers. Such an attitude on the part of the operators should not be tolerated hereafter.

At the same time, the authorities should not confine themselves merely to the problem of supply and demand, but must resort to more appropriate measures than those required during normal times, for the preservation of coal mines as a vital source of fuel necessary for the construction of a new Japan.

The coal industry differs from other industries. It is not of such a character as to permit the suspension of work merely because the demand for coal has decreased, nor can it commence production immediately because the demand has arisen. Thus, to enable the mines to play their vital role in the reconversion of industry, the following measures must be adopted:

(1) A thorough examination must be made of the condition of the mines, as well as their operations.

(2) An ample supply of materials should be made available for the rehabilitation of exhausted and damaged mines.

(3) The Coal Control Association should be augmented, a technical guidance organ installed, and a suitable policy adopted to promote and protect the mining industry. Moreover, measures for each mine should be decided.

(4) Production should be adopted to meet the war reparations. Efficient and economical production of domestic coal should be maintained, and to that end comprehensive production recovery plans should be enforced.

(5) A Government policy should be decided to cut down the cost of production, and at the same time each operator should make efforts to inaugurate a policy to fix the price of coal and aim to successively diminish the production cost and eliminate free competition.

(6) In order to raise the efficiency of miners, experienced workers should be given more consideration.

There is nothing definite from which inference can be drawn as to how the coal industry will be recorded under the Potsdam Proclamation, but in view of the Government's prewar attitude toward the coal mine industry and of the industries which depend on coal, the Government's policy toward the mine industry should be along the line looking to the solution of the foregoing problems.

OUTPUT OF U.S. INDUSTRY BROKE RECORD DURING WAR

WPB Gives 3 Reasons for Tremendous Production Expansion in Detailed Report

The greatest expansion of industry—manufacturing, mining, and construction—of any five-year period in the history of America, was accomplished from 1940 through 1944, it was disclosed recently in a report by the U.S. War Production Board, according to a Washington dispatch.

The report pictures the achievement by the United States of a volume of war production that astounded the whole world while, at same time, total civilian production was maintained at prewar levels. The report attributes the tremendous expansion in which industrial output was more than doubled to three factors:

1. Increased utilisation of available production resources such as two and three-shift factory operations and longer hours for labor.

2. Extension of resources from other sections of the nation's economy to industry.

3. An increase in productivity of resources used in industry, such as more production per man hour per machine hour per ton of raw materials.

During the five-year period, the report stated, the investment of over $25,000,000,000 increased the country's industrial capacity by 40 per cent, while production of industrial raw materials increased more than 60 per cent during the war.

Production of steel ingots, basic war material, rose in 1944 to more than 70 per cent higher than the previous year, while the output of light metals and certain chemicals soared to many times their prewar levels.

Wartime expansion of the labor force, the report points out, is of particular significance in that the total number of persons available for civilian employment of the military services increased nearly 20 per cent. At the same time, the employment rise in the munitions (metal and chemical) industries was no less than 150 per cent.

This expansion in industrial employment plus an increase of about 20 per cent in the work week meant that the total man hours worked in industry in 1944 were about 75 per cent greater than in 1939.

The report said that wartime expansion of output led to a pronounced improvement in the financial position of American industry, although the expansion was much greater for some segments of economy than for others. Particularly significant, according to the report, was the growth of the industrial sector which accounted for 38 per cent of national income in 1944 as compared with 29 per cent in 1939.

With industry itself, the greatest shift was from civilian-type commodities to munitions. Late in 1944, about one-third of the total output of manufacturing industries consisted of combat munitions and other special military items as against only about 1 per cent in 1939. In addition, the armed services received large quantities of civilian-type industrial commodities.

The sharpest rise occurred in aircraft, shipbuilding, explosives and light metal in which production was multiplied from 20 to 35 times between 1940 and 1944.

The unprecendented industrial growth of the last five years differs in certain respects from the large industrial expansions in the past, chiefly in that there has been what amounted to a guaranteed market for almost everything that could be produced.

In addition, the Government has been ready to provide most of the fixed and much of the working capital needed in war production, and the process of expansion has been largely initiated, guided and controlled by the Federal Government.

Certain aspects of wartime expansion were in line with the trends observed in the past 50 years, such as higher productivity, shift of industry toward the west and southwest, rising proportion of women in the labor force and increase in the share of large plants in total employment.

However, many of the shifts accompanying expansion were new trends, the report said, citing the increasing share of industry in providing employment and in contributing to the national income, extension of the work week and increasing proportion of the total population at work.

The report suggested that due extraordinary expansion of metal working industries, which gives them greater share of total employment and national production than ever before, the rest of civilian economy or exports or both would have expand to permit present facilities and labor force of this industry to be fully utilized.

OUR INDUSTRIAL FUTURE

Control Bodies Must Be Empowered to Reorganize Industries

With the termination of the War of Greater East Asia, the industrial world of this country has undergone a sudden change in its functioning with the result that existing various industrial control bodies are most likely to be dissolved. In view of the national policy of constructing a new Japan, however, these bodies must re-start their activities on the basis of a new principle in line with the foregoing policy.

From now on the munition industries must be shifted to peacetime industries for the rehabilitation of the industries of this country. For this purpose, reasonable financial assistance and other aids should be rendered speedily to enterprisers. If, however, such assistance should be accorded them individually under inadequate control it would probably give rise to an economic chaos. Therefore, in promoting industrial development in this country after the war, the industries must be made subject to strict control so that they may be led in one definite direction. Hence, there is a necessity for the existence of control bodies which will be capable to exercise control over a wide range of industries.

Existence Necessary

It is apparent that the Government office circles have the intention to leave the operation of controlled economy in the hands of the control bodies as has been heretofore done as it would be too heavy a burden for the Commerce and Industry Ministry to undertake single-handed control over industrial production. Herein lies the reason for insisting on the continued existence of control bodies. These bodies, thoroughly versed in the actual conditions of the industrial world, could contribute much toward the development of the industries in the future.

The Government sometime ago revised the important industrial body law in an attempt to strengthen control bodies. This step was taken because the Government recognized the efficiency with which control bodies so far worked in the matter of the execution of various economic acts. Though it will be difficult for control bodies to be entrusted with the task of extending relief together with that of granting compensation money it is desirable in relation to the payment of reparations to the Allies that control bodies will be placed in charge of the execution of production control for ensuring systematized operation of industries.

Extended Power Needed

It is indicated that the authorities intend to make positive use of the organization and management of control bodies. Accordingly, control bodies should not be allowed to remain in the status of a lower stratum of the structure of the Munitions Ministry, working as an intermediary organ between the civilians and the Government office. Instead, control bodies ought to be trusted more with extended power so that they would not be mere bodies for exercising control but be empowered to proceed with their tasks.

During the war the production of munition in this country failed to proceed as had been scheduled. One of the great causes of this failure is traceable to the formal control exercised by the Government office concerned which proved to be a great hindrance to production. The authorities should deeply reflect on themselves and take full measures for the control and management of the future industrial world.

Uncertainty

A fidgety old salt had been watching for some time a few small children playing perilously near the edge of the pier.

Suddenly, he chased them, caught one and thrashed him.

A passer-by, seeing his action, questioned him about it.

"Well," he said, "'tain't as if I care a hang whether they fall in or not, but it's the darned uncertainty about it that I can't stand."

Nothing But Disaster

One day, the minister cornered Zilch on the street and asked him why he didn't attend church any more.

Said Zilch: "For three reasons, sir. Firstly, I always fall asleep listening to your sermons; secondly, I can't sing, and thirdly, it was in this church that I met my wife."

BEAUTY IN JAPANESE FANS

Aesthetic Qualities Made to Harmonize With Different Moods

By K. N.

II

Those who sought for the winter atmosphere in their winter hioh-ghi also sought for coolness in the summer in their summer fans. It was found necessary to make the number of sticks of a summer fan as few as possible. For that purpose, it was thought most convenient to have the number limited to five, which is the same as that of the ribs of a gokyo (five-stick) fan. It has the fewest sticks in all single hioh-ghi fans, and like an unlined garment, it has no lining. To make the fans itself look cool, in early days thin silk was sometimes used. In the Tenroku era (970-973), when oh-ghiawase was held, fans of this nature had already made their appearance. As summer fans were not used on formal or ceremonious occasions, their designs were simple.

There are some old fans on which are reproduced famous Buddhist scriptural passages. The most famous among them are those preserved in the Shitennoh-ji of Osaka and in the Itsukushima Shrine of Ak[illegible]. There is a fan in the former place the scriptural text on which is said to have been written by Prince Shotoku; but the fan is not, in reality, so old, nor does it appear to have been made in such a warlike age as the Kamakura period. Judging, however, from its beautiful design and the elegant calligraphy, it can be regarded as a work of the Heian period. In the latter place there is a court lady's hioh-ghi, which was dedicated to the shrine itself. Both the fans are ornamented with gold and silver leaves and dust, and with bladed foils. The picture on the court lady's fan represents a handsome young nobleman talking with a young lady near a pine tree. Many of the old fans have pictures on them, the subject of which are mostly taken from such old tales as the Ghenji Monogatari and the Ise Monogatari, and they represent usually young men and women talking with each other. Their salient characteristic points are that the paper used as material is torinoko, which is bedaubed with mica dust, that they are ornamented with gold and silver leaves and dust, and with bladed foils, and that there are many continuous patterns resembling streamlets or scumbled waves. There are various kinds of hioh-ghi, such as yokome hioh-ghi (side-grained wooden fans), masame hioh-ghi (straight-grained wooden fans) and nyobo hioh-ghi (court-ladies wooden fans). Many of these old fans are preserved in the Itsukushima Shrine, where one of rare old summer fans is also to be seen. All these fans have been designated national treasures.

Winter and Summer Fans

The winter and summer fans which came into vogue in the effeminate Heian culture period underwent changes when Yoritomo established the Kamakura Shogunate. The virile samurai spirit of that time came to be reflected in the construction of fans, too. As a result, the oya-bone (main frames) of the fans were made stronger and metal oya-bone called kagami-omote-bone, came into vogue. This naturally necessitated an alteration in the ornamental designs of them. In the Hoiki it is mentioned that "the fan is a hioh-ghi, which consists of sixteen thin pieces of wood; and as for the ornamental flowers and dangling strings, there are various kinds." In the Kamakura period, however, the Takiguchi officers used to have hioh-ghi fans with artificial flowers and dangling strings as ornaments, which became a fashion in the subsequent ages. A bunch of artificial flowers called tsuke-bana was fastened to the string dangling from the upper part of the main frame of this style of hioh-ghi. It was usual to put an armorial insignia or a family crest on the spot of the main frame from which the strings hung loosely. This indicates that in the Kamakura period a thorough attempt was made to make fans look stronger—an attempt which came into being as a national reaction to the elegant culture of the Heian age.

About the time when a kagami-omote-bone (metal main frame) was used in the hioh-ghi, the summer fan began to be called mina kurenai ni hi idashitaru oh-ghi (a fan showing a blazing sun on a scarlet ground), the term coming from the pigmentation of the ground paper of the fan. The entire representation was the symbol of the vigorous figure of a samurai. The fan used as a target for Nasu-no-yoichi to shoot, making him famous as a skillful archer at the battle off Yashima, had the ground all red. Meanwhile, the slender frames which had been exclusively used were changed into thin and flat ones like files of the hioh-ghi, and some frames were in open-work. The fan with the open-work main frames was at first known was kiri sukashi oh-ghi (cut interstices fan) and then called mina yeri-bone-oh-ghi (all open-work frame fan) when it was used by the samurai in the Kamakura period, the name being somewhat suggestive of the samurai class.

A fan mounted on a scarlet paper with the main frames all open-worked and black-lacquered gives one the impression of an imposing scarlet-threaded suit of armor called hiodoshi-no-yoroi. It is natural that such a gay and gorgeous colored fan was liked by the samurai of the Kamakura period. This kind of fan and the all scarlet fans were the first step toward the later growth of gunsen (military fan). While this kind of fan became fashionable, a fan quite different in the get-up began to appear among court circles. The latter was called tsuma-kurenai no oh-ghi (a fan scarlet toward the edge). Such fans with sutras written on the paper as seen in the famous ones treasured at the Shitennoji Temple, Osaka, or in the white-grounded fans found in the womb of the wooden statue of the Buddha of the Seiryo-ji temple or in those depicted in the picture scrolls of the period were also used as summer fans. Therefore, the all scarlet fan and the all open-work framed one cannot be said to have been the only fans used in the Kamakura period, but such kinds of fans were, to say exactly, outstanding among the other kinds of fans, so that they deserve to be regarded as the characteristic fans of the Kamakura period.

(To Be Continued)

PRESS COMMENTS

Friday, September 14

DAWN OF NEW JAPAN

TOKYO SHIMBUN—As the Prime Minister has graciously stated, State affairs hereafter must be concentrated on the construction of New Japan." For this purpose, the Government and other quarters are conceiving or proposing reforms, but unless the persons in charge of operating or enforcing these changes are of the old regime, it will all be of no avail. This is what we experienced again and again in the miserable course of the War of Greater East Asia, on which the three thousand year-old history of our nation was staked. Nay, it has even been proved that the systems and regulations cannot be reformed at all, unless the persons are changed.

The foremost reason of defeat was the superannuation of the aged and the inefficiency of the young, which was experienced on the first line of personnel. You people of the past withdraw from the first line, all of you! This is the prerequisite for the construction of a New Japan. But the example should be set by the official circles and the Diet—that is self-evident and natural from the viewpoint of their positions as well as that of past responsibility.

Here is what we propose as a framework for the realization of such a plan: While new men suitable to serve as officials in New Japan should be trained gradually, a period of three or five years should be set, and within this period those new men should be installed in exchange for all present officials. The ideal would be the all-out exchange at once, but in anticipation of technical difficulties, we would have to allow a certain period.

As to the Diet, too until the time comes when the members of the Diet and political parties are generally to be recognized as being such that they truly respect and represent the national polity and the will of the people, the nomination of the Diet members of the present and the past as candidates must be stopped.

Among officials and in the Diet there are many respectable personalities. There are also some capable new men among them. However, from the broad viewpoint of the construction of New Japan, those persons will have to bear the sacrifice and give up their places for new men.

If there be any person who is afraid that this plan would endanger the operation of the administration and legislation, he should kindly read again the history of the Meiji Restoration. Or if there be any one who says that this course is too violent, we can only say that this person merely interprets the "construction of New Japan" as a mere slogan.

Today, when the fighting services are about to vanish, it is only after the all-out withdrawal of all installed officials and all old Diet members that the ray of the dawn of "New Japan" can shine for the first time. And the grand national policy as pronounced by the Prime Minister, also can be completed only on this basis. The construction of New Japan is not so easy a matter as could be accomplished by a mere casting-off of ideas, or change of dress, on the part of the persons who should belong to the past.

Profession

Judge: "Your profession?"
Witness: "Agricultural expert."
Judge: "What was your father?"
Witness: "A farmer."
Judge: "And your grandfather?"
Witness: "A peasant."

Which Is Easier

"What makes you think it is easier for a rich man to land in society than is for an immigrant to enter this country?"

"In the former case, the literacy test isn't required."